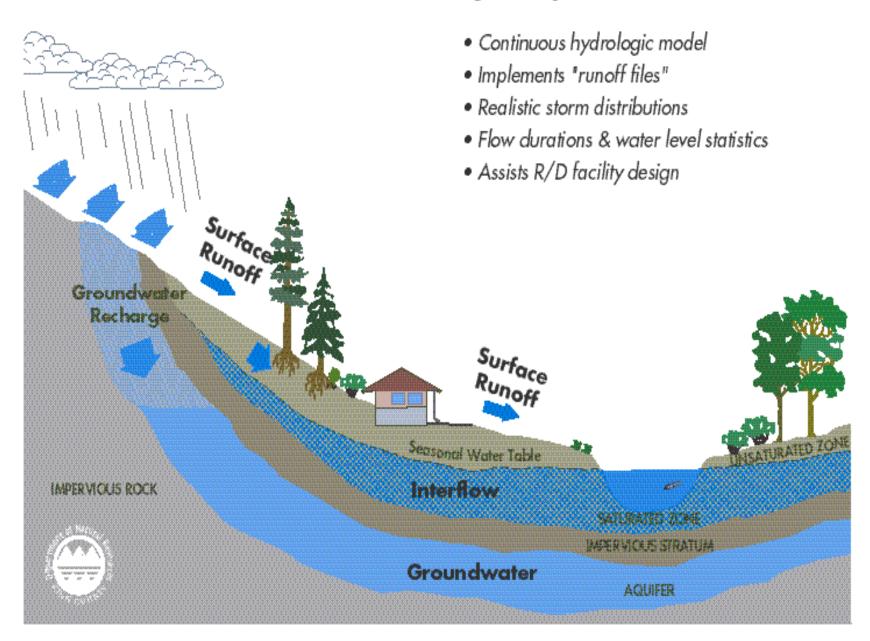
STORMWATER STORAGE

Past and Current Practice in King County

Why build facilities?

King County Runoff Time Series



Impervious surfaces produce higher volumes and faster runoff rates

Control flooding

Limit erosion



Stormwater storage began in King County in 1975

- ** Original designs used "Y & W" method small ponds, flow control only
- * 1990 SBUH method introduced larger ponds, Water Quality ponds introduced
- * 1998 KCRTS method required more accurate sizing, larger Water Quality ponds

Stormwater Facility Types

- * Flow Rate Control Types:
- * Detention water is temporarily stored, then slowly released
- * Infiltration water soaks into soil
- * Water Quality "dead storage" water stays in facility, pollutants settle out
- * Facilities may be ponds, tanks or vaults

Facility Size

- * Varies with age, downstream constraints
- * New ponds vary from about 4000 to 10000 cubic feet per acre of suburban development
- * Old ponds from about 2000 to 4000 cubic feet per acre
- # Current cost approximately \$5 per cubic foot including land

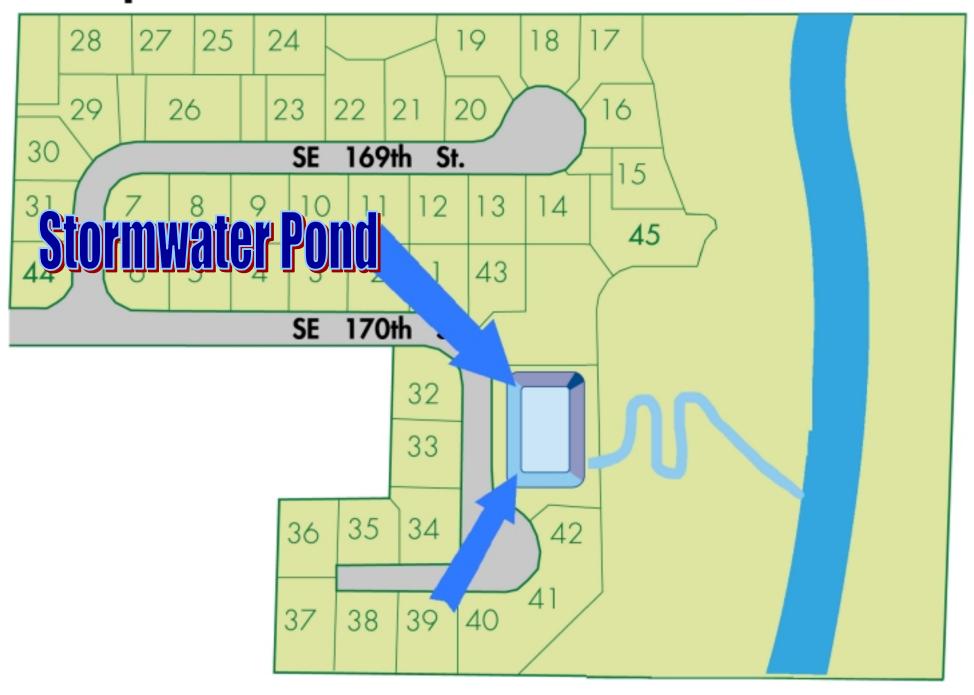
Stormwater flow control facilities contain little water most of time

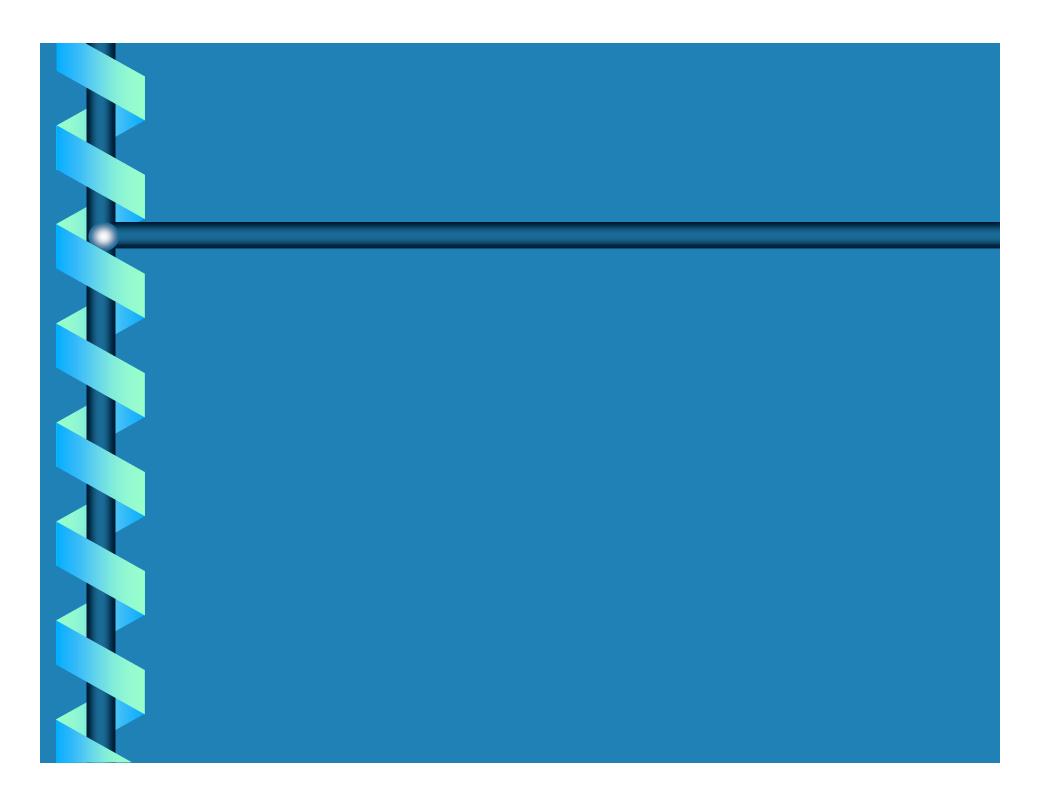
Stormwater enters ponds during storms, then drains out in a few hours or days

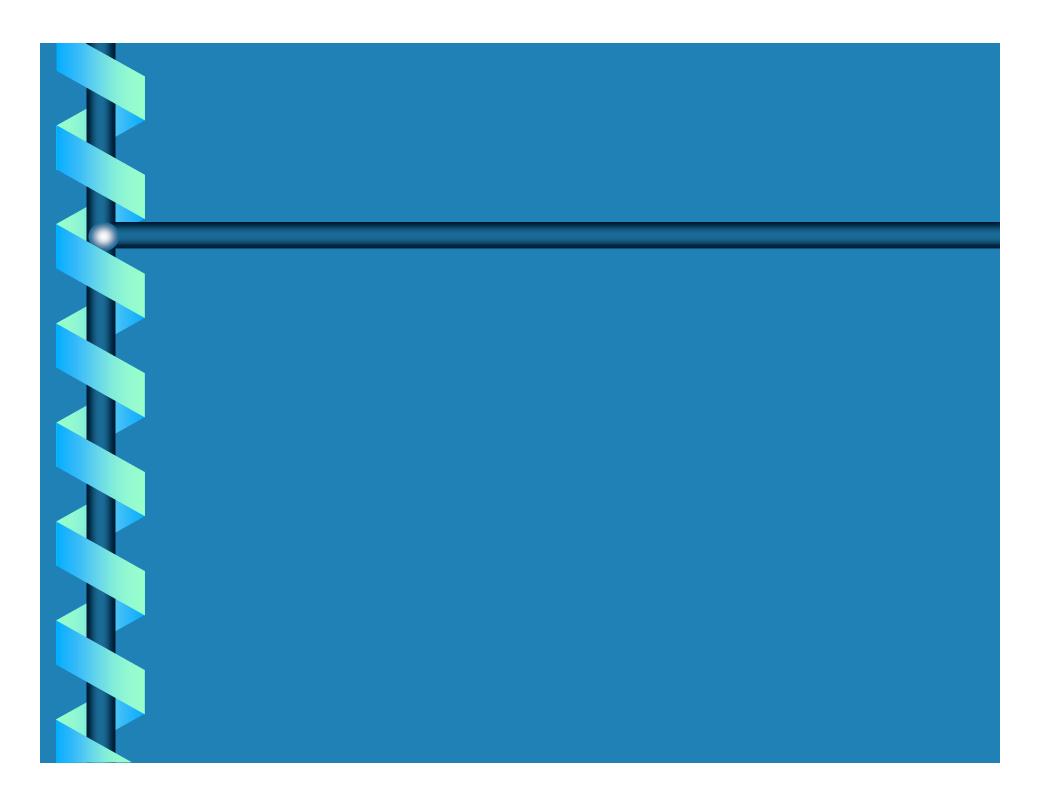
Facilities are designed to fill completely only in large infrequent events (e.g. 100-year)



Example Subdivision







Facility Maintenance

- * King County owns and maintains facilities which serve residential subdivisions
- Facilities serving commercial and multifamily projects are privately owned and maintained

Questions?

- * Steve Foley
- * King County Water and Land Resources
- * 201 S. Jackson, Suite 600
- * Seattle, WA 98104-3855
- ***** 206-296-1973
- * steve.foley@metrokc.gov